TRAVELING IN PERSIA.

It Means Much Hard Work and Great Discomfort

The Shah's Empire Is Entirety Without Bow Wealthy Women Journes from Place to Place.

[Special Ispahan (Persia) Letter.] It is difficult for the average Amercan to imagine a whole big country entirely devoid of railroads, steamers and Il other means of locomotion save ose which were already in vogue in Liblient days, i. e., on foot or on the That, however, is still the actual condition of things in Persia, as in some other oriental countries. Added to this is the further difficulty of the absence of good roads, navigable rivers, of bridges, etc., so that traveling in Pertis is, indeed, not a pleasure, but a piece of very nard work. It had believe, but it is an absolute se of very hard work. It may be tact that the roads-or what goes by that name-in the Persia of to-day are for the greater part, the same which were trodden by the armed hosts of Cyrus, of Darius Hystaspis, of Chosroes nd other great conquerors of ancient times, and even the route taken by Lenophon in his return to Greece may, in part, be followed to this day by travplers similarly situated-day's journey after day's journey you can walk over the same ground which he describes in his "Anabasis," but with this difference: In his time, more than 2,000 years ago, there were shady groves to shield the wayfarer from the flery darts of the sun, and there were purling brooks and many villages and hostelries by the wayside, whereas now all this is mostly done away with, and with the exseption of the vermin-infested postal stations, the so-called "chappar Khanis," and the infrequent "caravan perais," there is nothing wherein to look for shelter from rain, sun, wild beasts and robbers.

It had been the intention to build railroads in Persia. Baron Reuter, of London, had obtained a charter to construct one from Teheran to the Persian gulf, and a Russian syndicate had planned a road from the shores of the Caspian to the capital, but both schemes fell to pieces, due to the rapacity and faithlessness of the Persian government —or rather some of its high officials. The last attempt I know of to build a good railroad-likewise from the Caspian or from Tabreez to Teheran-was made by the American minister-whose secretary I was at the time, in 1886—Mr. F. H. Winston, of Chicago, but it did not even get beyond the initial point, because the Persian authorities were still as eager to be bribed and to impose on the stranger capitalists who wished to senefit this country-and incidentally themselves, of course—as they had been before. Thus it is that this whole wide land-altogether comprising territory equal to the whole of our eastern and iddle states in size-is still innocent of railroads and centuries behind the

Women the world over represent the iovable half of humanity, and elimate, religion, race, form but minor modifications to this general rule. That was what Goethe meant with his "Eternal Womanly." To me the supreme proof that woman in Persia is also lovable, amiable and long-suffering has always been the fact that she has smilingly, nneomplainingly stood the awful modes of travel which they have to submit to an American woman, for instance, trav- ment, at the tip of the Malay peninthe Persian women if they, some night, would arise in their might and kill every mother's son of them-just out of

revenge for this diabolical contrivance, the "kadjavay." Imagine a horse or a mule carrying on its back a sort of hooded box, with purtains on the one side where fresh air could be admitted, this box strapped tightly to the animal. The whole kadleet high, is a kadjavay—is constructed neither lie down in it, nor sit straight or upright, but is forced to keep her body in a half erouching position, with her limbs crossed. How she manages to escape out of these awful torture chambers comparatively unscathed is a miracle. But there they sit, for days and weeks and months even, while performing journeys of some distance, like graven images, with not a syllable in accusation of those who make them undergo this herrible ordeal; and not only that, but they must, forsooth, be closely refled as well, and whenever a stranger draws nigh must pull down the curtains of their kadjavay. It must be the force of inheritance and habit from car's youth up, for to me it always seemed as if they must die the double death of suffocation and of paralysis. The chaddar - or Persian reil-is much worse than the Turkish yashmak, for it falls far down over face, bosom and terso, and is so closely atting that almost no air reaches the month and nose of the hapless wearer. The small piece of looser web inserted over the eyes allows but a mere glimpse of light, and barely permits the wearers to distinguish the objects outside. In a word, of all the barbarous and brutal outrages which custom allows the Persian to practice on his women folk, this, I think, is the worst. But I must add that even these restrictions are not proof against woman's wit and cunning, for it happens frequently enough, despite it all, that love intrigues are arranged by the Persian women while traveling just in this way. I have seen myself-and given ment of Colorado, to Secretary of them credit for doing it-how at the critical moment they understand to chief signal corps officer, Captain lift that cumbersome "chaddar" of Glassford, wants to have the signal theirs, just for a moment. Of course that was because they had to arrange report states that the use of the bisomething about it. But that moment

for Persian women to travel is by basket. For this donkeys are nearly always used. Two big baskets of even size are attached to the back of the patient beast-hanging down one on either side-and in each of these baskets is a woman, huddled there in a heap, with just the head protruding. This method is in general vogue among the wives and daughters of the peasants, artisans and all other poorer

In comparison with these the methods of travel in general use among the men are vastly to be preferred, though they, too, are extremely primitive. To rather less, likely than a horse to get ride on the back of a camel, be it only out of order; it can average double for a couple of days, is anything but a the distance in a day that a horse pleasure, and it isn't the fastest way, can. either. Four "farsakh"-about sixteen miles—is considered a good day's jour-ney in Persia, although on a pinch ope

ean get as much as forty miles out of a camel in good condition, and the "racing dromedaries" in use in southern Persia for the business of the grown have even been known to make as much as sixty or seventy miles, but in a sort of abominable jog trot which lands one all but dead at the end of one's trip. These racing dromedaries are especially bred and trained in studs which are the monopoly of the shah. Only persons authorized by the shah are permitted to own or ride one of these beasts. Priests and all other pious persons, as well as the pilgrims who go to Mecca, Kerbelah or Meshed, must only ride on donkeys, they being the slower and the more lowly quadrupeds, and hence to ride on them is considered a proof of humility and picty. Mules are much in use among the poorer classes, but of the donkeys there is one breed, the Bagdads, which are high in price, much larger and handsomer than the ordinary kind, and which, therefore, are preferred for travel by the ladies of the court. These donkeys, a breed originally hailing from Bagdad, are of a beautiful iron gray, quite lively and very enduring, and I have seen some which sold as high as \$500 of our money—double the price at which a fine Arab steed can be purchased.

As to horses, they form the means f conveyance for most of the men in Persia, and are by far to be preferred to any other animal. The common, theap horses of the country, the so salled "yaboo," are the best for longdistance journeys, as they are very bardy, sure of foot, satisfied with a little oat straw and barley and whatever else they can pick up, and seem never to tire. I have myself covered tixty odd miles from dawn till four p. ta., on the back of one of these wiry little beasts, in appearance not unlike Indian ponies. The mail carriers of the Persian government make incredible listances in a short time-of course, in elays-on the back of these "yaboo." The 260 miles from the Caspian sea at En-zeli to Teheran are often done by these post riders inside of thirty-six hours, riding with almost no break, of course, and mounted on fresh horses at intervals of sixteen to twenty miles. These very serviceable native horses, however, are not showy—quite the reverse—and hence the Persian rides them only on long journeys, while for short distances and when out on pleasure he prefers either the Arab horse or, better still, the Turconan, a stately, fine-looking beast of enormous height, but insecure of foot and absolutely useless in the mountains.
WOLF VON SCHIERBRAND

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

"THE Americans are the only people who can speak English correctly," observes General Booth, the head of the Salvation Army.

ENGLAND has the advantage of us in the safety of railroad travel. In 1893 not a single passenger of the 40,000,000 conveyed during the first six months of the year was killed while traveling on the Pains.

THE experiment of enlisting Indians as soldiers appears to have been unsuccessful. Of the fifteen Indian troops and companies five have been disbanded. The great obstacles to the plan are the restlessness of the Indians under restraint and their inability to understand and speak Eng-

More than half the world's supply throughout Persia. I would like to see of tin is mined in the Strais Settleng in a "kadjavay" for a week or a sula. The output in 1891 was 36,061 tnight. But the mere idea is preposterous. Seriously, I wouldn't blame | 12,106 tons came from the Dutch East Indies, chiefly from the island of Banka, leaving only 8,384 tons for the rest of the world.

CAMELS are now in general use throughout Australia. Within twenty-five years, by scientific breeding. a race has been produced larger in frame, sounder in wind and limb, and able to carry more weight than javay-for this little box, about two the Indian camels originally import-A quarantine for imported so that the woman inmate of it can animals is established at Port Augusta, 260 miles northwest of Adelaide, where they are carefully guarded for three months, during which time they are subject to a destructive mange, which carries off most of them, but to which they are no longer liable when once acclimatized. There are 10,000 camels at work, which not only transport loads upon their backs, but are trained to draw wagons, yoked in teams of eight, like oxen.

Some of the forty or fifty State agricultural colleges make special provision for students wishing to work their way through college. Such students work daily on the experimental college farm and receive current wages. There are many free scholarships in these colleges, and board and lodging are cheap, so that a working student finds that his labor goes far toward paying his way. Tutoring pays better, however, and very clever men sometimes earn from \$1,000 to \$1,500 per year in helping through their duller fellows. Such opportunities, however, are found only in the great colleges, and are few. At one of these institutions one successful young lawyer, of New York City, is said to have earned \$2,000 in a single year tutoring while yet an undergraduate.

THE bicycle for army purposes finds enthusiastic recommendation in the annual report of General Mc-Cook, commander of the new depart-War Lamont. General McCook's sergeants provided with wheels. cycle for military purposes has passed was all they needed to tell with their the experimental stage; most, if not eloquent eyes what they wished to say. all, of the European armies have Perhaps an even more villainous way adopted it for certain of their forces, and, while the question seems unsettied whether troops mounted on bicycles can successfully take the place of mounted infantry or cavalry, the consensus of anthoritative opinion is that, as a substitute for the horse, for the men engaged in signalling and the allied duties of reconnoitering and keeping communication open, the bicycle is an eminent success. As a mount it has the special advantage that it requires no feed or water and little or no care; it is noiseless in its movement; it is no more, but

The monthly rate of wages for London policemen is \$35.

THE BOCTOR'S CATCH,

He Played It for Muskallonge and It It prised Him by Having Wings. "I don't know whether he brought his prize home with him or not," said a New Yorker, who spent the summer in Canada. 'but Dr. J. H. Race of Brooklyn, had it to bring if he wanted to, and had a big surprise when he got it, and so did everybody

else who saw it. "Dr. Race owns a cottage at the narrows tof Stony Lake. There is good fishing in the lake, and some tremendous muskallonge. The doc-tor isn't what you might call a great fisherman, but he occasionally tries his hand at the sport, and has landed some nice catches. One day this season he was out trolling with a light rod and a fancy minnow line. His boatman was a guide known as Uncle Jim.

"You can't ketch nothin' with that skeery lookin' thing!' said Uncle Jim when he saw the doctor's

"But the doctor declared that his new balt was the killingest thing ever tried on the lake.

"I'll land something that will surprise you,' said be. "And in less than a quarter of an hour he had a strike that almost pulled him out of the boat.

"Great Peter!' exclaimed Uncle Jim. 'If you git that chap you'll have a dandy! He's a thirty-pounder, sure!

"No one had ever seen such maneuvering on the lake as the doctor's catch went through. Everybody waited to see the muskallonge leap from the water, as is the custom of those tinny fighters, but he didn't

"'He's so blamed heavy he can't jump?' declared Uncle Jim, his eyes blazing with excitement, as he worked his boat the best way to favor the disherman, who was as pale as a sheet. Whateverit was that the doctor had hooked was a savage fighter and no mistake, and he made his fight clear down in the very deepest water. Such a struggle as it made beat all fights any one had ever had at Stony Lake. The doctor puffed and blowed, while the sweat poured down his face in

" 'This old fellow will tucker me out, sure as fate, if he don't weaken pretty soon,' groaned the doctor.
"Soon after that the line grew slack, and it was seen that the doctor's catch was coming to the surface at last. Up out of the water it popped, and up into the air it rose, with most frightful yells. It quickly recled out all the doctor's line, but he just as quickly recovered from his surprise and began playing the catch in the air. For ten minutes he worked it here and there until he had tired it out, and then it came pumping down in the water. #It lay there pant ng and made resistance to being picked up

"A blame diver or a loon! ex-claimed Uncle Jim. 'You might a-know'd that nothin' but one of them crazy things would touch that balt of your'n!

"That's what it was-a great northern diver. It had been skir-mishing along beneath the surface looking for fish and had gobbied the doctor's fancy minnow. When I came away the big bird was tied to the doctor's landing and making things shudder with its protesting

FLORIDA'S REEFS.

One of the Most Dangersous Regions in the World for Navigators.

The most dangerous part of the coast of the United States extends from the suthernmost cape of the peninsula of Florida to the island of Dry Tortugas, lying in the Gulf of Mexico, sixty-two miles from Key West. For a distance of 200 miles the coast line is here made up by a semi-circular chain of islands, along whose seaward edge lie the sunken reefs of Florida.

These reefs are of (coral formation and are washed by the warm water of the Gulf stream as it flows through the straits on its way northward. This river in the ocean, flowing always in one direction, with an average velocity of two miles an hour, produces numerous strong countercurrents and indraughts over the reefs and along shore. Threatening tide-rips, eddies, and whirlpools are continually set going, which tend to battle the ever cautious mariner and carry his ship to certain destruction.

Cape Hatteras, with its fickle currents and shifting bars, so dreadful to the mariner, has been the scene of many shipwrecks, but the number is small when compared to those which have met their fate in the Gulf stream and beyond the pale of assistance. Hundreds of vessels daily pass through the Florida straits on their way to foreign ports and those which are located on the shore of the Gulf, and in order to avoid the adverse currents vessels skirt along the edge of the stream and the long arid reef. with its succession of varied dangers, menacingly paving the way like teeth in a shark's jaw.

However uncertain the navigator of the water adjacent to these reefs may be by day, it becomes tenfold more ha ardous by night. Notwithstanding the fact that a chain of lights on the desolate reefs cast a ruddy giare to the mariner on the sea, yet "plain sailing" is out of the question, for the beacons are of an average distance of twenty-five miles apart and, all other day marks being hidden by the darkness of night, the navigator feels his way with only the compass and deep-sea

lead to guide him. The consciousness that a slight alvergence from the proper course may lead to disaster keeps him on the pins and needles of anxiety. Ships have run upon these coral strands in broad daylight, owing to strong indraughts, and it is by no means an uncommon occurrence to find at daybreak several vessels, which had lost their reckoning in the night, lying high and dry on the rocks.-Blue and

Mystery of the Oyster Bed.

One of the greatest natural curiosities in the world is the Texas oyster bed. This bed extends across the entire state from south to north, and has lain long enough to become atratitled. The shells are soft when tirst taken out, but harden upon ex posure to the atmosphere. At Henrietta, in the panhandle, a number | done before

of beautiful buildings have been constructed of this material. At Weatherford and San Antonio shell roads have been made. The oysters embraced several species long since extinct, and while geologists agree that Texas must at one time have been at the bottom of the Guif of Mexico, they are at a loss to account for the presence of this eyster bank, there being none found east or west

of the strata -Cincinneti Enquirer. An Extraordinary Pastime.

A General arrived from St. Peters burg in a garrison town in the in-terior of Russia to hold an inspection of the troops. After the review he stepped into the officers' mess-room, where he noticed on the counter a row of bottles, to which, instead of the usual labels, white tickets, with a single letter of the alphabet on each, was affixed. The bottles stood in rank and file, and in alphabetical

"What does this mean?" the General asked the Lieutenant who was showing him round. "That is an officer's charade, your

excellency," replied the officer, rather embarrassed. The General continued his inquiries, and elicited the following in-

formation, —
"Each bottle contains a different kind of liquor. At the meeting of the officers' club one of us mixes some of these varieties in a glass so that the initials spell a name, and the older and more experienced members of the club, after tasting it, guess what it is composed of, and name the word intended."

"Very original idea," remarked the General. "And are you able to make a guess of that kind?"

"If it is your excellency's pleasure, I will try," the Lieutenant rep led. The General went to the counter and mixed a glass, while the officer stood at the other end of the room with his face to the wall.

"Now guess what this means, said the General, as he handed the glass to the officer. The latter drank it at one gulp, smacked his tongue and replied, -

"That was 'Anna,' your excel-"Bravo!" exclaimed the General; "requires a lot of practice, eh?"
"Your excellency, 'Anna' is easy
enough, but there is a Captain in our corps who can even guess 'Nebuchad-

Drowning People.

nezzar!'"

A young Italian doctor has published a pamphlet recommending the operation of firmly holding the tongue of persons taken with syncope as a sure means of restoring life. The tongue can be held fast by means of wrapping a cloth around it, and must then be drawn backward and forward with a rhythmical motion. The doctor describes a case in which he thus succeeded in restoring life. A young man while bathing was surprised by a wave. After a quarter of an hour he was taken out of the water and every effort made to revive him. Two doctors for more than an bour used all their resources in vain. The young man appeared to be dead. Then the doctor arrived who reports the facts, and, asking for a spoon, thrust it into the back of the mouth, seized the tongue and worked it violently. Shortly after the patient gave a deep breath, and a little later

vomited water. The operation was continued; the quent. Meanwhile the clothes dipped n almost boiling water had been placed over the chest of the patient, and the extremities were rubbed vigorously. After half an hour thus employed the heart began to beat, the face gained a little color and the patient brightened. But the patient still needed careful attention four hours more to completely recover from his long syncope. The doctor hopes that this simple mode of restoing life will be adopted at all places on the sea where life-saving apparatus is used. But even when no such arrangements are ready anyone can try the tongue-pulling process and proheat. - Boston Transcript.

Hang or Marry.

In the feudal days of Scotland, when noblemen thought it no disgrace to steal their neighbors' cattle, baron protected his vassals from the aristocratic cattle-lifter by hanging outright those taken red handed, without waiting for the slow process of the law, says the Youth's Com-

When Sir William Scott was a young border laird he made one night a foray on Sir Gideon Murray's lands. While driving off a herd of cattle he was caught and, being brought before Bir Gideon, ordered to be hanged. Hanging a cattle-thief was such an everyday affair that Si Gideon went about als ordinary business. But his wife, hearing that a handsome youth of a goos family was to be executed, sought her husband and indignantly exclaimed.

'Hoot, Gwleon, what do I hear? You tak' the life of the winsome young laird or Harden, wi' three illfau ed lassies is the house o' yer ain

"Ye're recht, Maggie, my dear,"

and much to his father's surprise returned home with a bride from the neighbor's house he had tighten out to

In the Congo Country. Mr. Mohun, the American Con-

sular Agent to the Congo Free State, who recently brought to Belgium the details of a min Pasha's assassingtion, explored the unknown stretch of the Congo, from Kassongo to Ankoro, at the function of the Lunty'a. a distance of 135 kilometers, for 110 of which the river is impracticable for navigation owing to the rapids. In some parts the banks rise to a height of 1,000 to 1,200 meters. In one place the river narrows to ninety meters, rushing through great rocks of black granite, while giant needles of quartz rise from the bed of the stream. This place was named Hell Gate. Above the river becomes once more navigable. Mr. Mohun succeeded in reaching the junction with the Lukuga, which flows out of Lake Tanganyika, which had not been

MACHINE-MADE SPEECHES.

Turned Out with Marvelous Rapidity by Recent English Invention

There is no doubt that both the typewriting machine and the phonograph are very ingenious and useful inventions, but the chief difficulty with them, says the New York Times, is that they cannot be made to act automatically. It is in order to fill this want that a distinguished inventor, whose name is for the present withheid, has invented an automatic writer, and, judging from the private exhibition of the machine which was recently given in London to a committee of members of the Royal Society, it bids fair to prove the greatest invention of this or any

In appearance the machine is said to be not wholly unlike a typewriting machine. It, however, is provided with a sort of hopper, in which are placed blocks of type metal, each one of which is provided with a com-plete word, instead of a single letter. When this hopper is filled and

the small electric engine which furnishes the motive power of the machine is set in action it instantly begins to print. Of course, what is printed depends in a good degree upon the selection of words which are placed in the hopper, but it is understood that the machine can be used for almost any sort of composi-

started the machine had printed two full columns, each of about the length of an ordinary column of a newspaper. When these were read they were instantly recognized to be a speech on home rule in the general style of Mr. Gladstone. The hopper was next filled with a choice selection of the very finest words in the language, and the machine thereupon printed what was at once perceived to be an essay after the manner of Mr. Ruskin on political economy. More words were added and three pages of what any critic would un-he-statingly have accepted as pas-sages from a new novel by Mr. Meredith delighted the committee. the hopper filled with words taken from the Slang Dictionary and the result was a story in dialect which was held to be superior to almost any dialect story hitherto published.

The Legend of the Orange Blosson

Like all familiar customs whose origin is lost in antiquity, the wearing of orange blossoms at a wedding is accounted for in various ways. Among other stories is the following pretty legend from Spain:

An African prince presented : Spanish king with a magnificent orange tree, whose creamy, waxy blossoms and wonderful fragrance excited the admiration of the whole court. Many begged in vain for a branch of the plant, but a foreign ambassador was tormented by the desire to introduce so great a curiosity to his native land. He used every possibly means, fair or foul, to accomplish his purpose, but all his ef-forts coming to naught, he gave up in despair.

bride. One day, chancing to break off a spray of orange blossoms, the gardener thoughtless:y gave it to his daughter.

Seeing the coveted prize in the girl's hair, the wily ambassador offered her a sum sufficient for the desired dowry, provided she give him the branch and say nothing about it. Her marriage was soon celebrated, and on her way to the altar, in grate ful remembrance of the source of all her happiness, she secretly broke off another bit of the lucky tree to adorn her hair.

Whether the poor court gardener lost his head in consequence of the daughter's treachery the legend does not state, but many lands now know the wonderful tree, and ever since that wedding day orange blossoms have been consider d a fitting adornment for a bride.

Women of Brittany. The women of Brittany still cling

to the antique costume of their mothers, cons sting of an open vest cut square at the neck, and embroidered skirt and a great snowy coif and plaited collar. But the men, alas! no longer wear the bragon brass of the ancient Breton. 'The knee breeches, embroidered vest and flowing locks of the Chouans are things of the picturesque past, seen at rare intervals upon some patriarch of the old regime. Models at Pont Aven paid from one to two francs a day, but they are scarce and intractable.

A Breton girl, for instance, cannot be persuaded to divest herself of her ample and snowy coif, and every stray ringlet is hidden away as carefully as if some public shame attached to its exhibition. This is mairly due to national prejudices, no doubt, but also in part. I fancy, to the fact that few of them have prereplied the baron, grasping the situation. "Wulle shall tak our muckletion. "Wulle shall tak our muckletion or else kell stretch for the artificial hair of the world is served their natural tresses. It will clipped from the heads of pretty Breton maidens, who are in all the beydey of youth and heartn. At every large fair there is to be found a dealer in artificial bair, who offers the young girls a ten franc piece in exchange for their chevelure. As it is no distigurement to them, many accept the tempting offer, and a bunch of linen easily supplies the defic ency.

The Giraffe.

The giraffe is, in its own country, beast of no inconsiderable value. Its thick tough skin, which has from time immemorial provided Africans with spiendid material for shields, bucklers, whips, and sandals, has atways commanded a certain rate of exchange. Nowadays when the hippopotamus and rhinoceros are approaching extermination in habitable Africa, the hide of a giraffe ranges from four pounds to five pounds in value, merely to provide the universal slembok, or whip, for the South-African rider and ox-driver. An old bull will furnish a hide of about an inch to an inch and a quarter in thickness.

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At the exhibition already mentioned the hopper was filled with a supply of words relating to the English political situation, and in ten minutes after the engine had been stated the meshles had supply the machine had been stated the meshles had seen at the machine had been stated the meshles had seen at the machine had been stated the meshles had seen at the machine had been at the meshles had seen at the machine had been at the machi

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The fair daughter of the court gardener was loved by a young artisan, but lacked the dot which the this trip only \$1.

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********************************** HILL'S POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

By Thomas E. Hill.

This is a large octavo book of 450 pages, condensed by tabulation into a small book that it may be universally sold and circulated at a

Its purpose is to clearly present, in a manner entirely non-partisan, the merit attaching to each party. No partiality is shown in behalf of any political organization. Like the dictionary, it simply defines. It gives the best-known argument in favor of each, and leaves the reader free to choose which he will serve.

It treats upon the important live issues of the time, and is an indispensable work to people who would intelligently discuss the political situation. It is a very exhaustive compendium of Political Facts and literally answers thousands of questions. To illustrate: were drawn out of the banks and hidden within a period of ninety days?

What are Democratic principles! f all tax was placed on land, what would the tax on the farm! Who have been the occupants of the presi-dential chair since 1879? What would be the tax on suburban property, and how much on the zere worth two million dollars in the center of the city?

What does a Republican believe?

Why be a Republican and favor high pro What are the arguments for and again What do the Socialists want! What would be the conditions if Socialis

inciples prevailed! What do the Populists desire! If government owned and operated the banks, and banks never failed, and peoperated their money and all money care out and into active circulation, and money care out and into active circulation. was so abundant that interest be and all enterprise started up and everybody had employment, what then!

What do the Nationalists want? Why nationalize the railroads, the coal mines and various industries! What do the eight-hour advocates pro-pose! If working certain hours yields cer-tain profit, how could working less hours yield more profit!

What started the financial panic of 1803 o commenced the t rade against sliver-resulted in the repeal of the Sherman

Who started the stampede on the banks in 1893, by which 714 of them failed in eight months, and four hundred million dollars

What are the remedies proposed whereby capital and labor may each have justice? See "Hill's Political History of the United States."

Who was President of the United States in 1849—1850—1860?

Who have been members of the Cabinet during every presidential administration?

How many Democrats, Republicans, and members of other parties have we had in each and every Congress!

each and every Congress!

How many lawyers in cach Congress!
Whence originated the names of "Brother Jonathan," "Uncle Sam," "Loco-Foco," "Silver Greys," etc., etc.!
What were the issues involved in the Missouri Compromise, the Monroe Doctrine, the Dred Scott Decision, Fugitive Slave Law, etc., etc.!

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great leaders in our early history, includin Washington, Patrick Henry, Hamilton Webster, Franklin, Clay, Calboun, Jefferso

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